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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

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R C van Dijk



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Anmelder/Applicant(s)/Demandeur(s):

Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.
Groenewoudseweg 1
5621 BA Eindhoven
PAYS-BAS

Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

Rewritable optical medium, apparatus for reading and/or for writing it and
process for manufacturing a rewritable disc

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed / Priorité(s)
revendiquée(s)
Staat/Tag/Aktenzeichen/State/Date/File no./Pays/Date/Numéro de dépôt:

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AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE SK TR

The present invention relates to an optical medium in which a pre-groove track is embedded for generating a tracking signal.

Such media are well known and find many applications, notably in the field of digital video recorders using re-writable optical discs. The recording and the erasing of data in this optical medium is based on the difference of reflection of the material which is brought to an amorphous state from a crystalline state by a powerful laser light and vice versa. On these discs a pre-groove generates a tracking signal, which is usually called Push Pull (PP) signal. The Patent document EP-1 063 642 provides some information concerning the PP signal. This signal enables the tracking of the laser head for recording data onto or in the grooves of the disc and reading them from it. A Patent document, EP-1 143 430 gives information concerning such a medium. In this document, is mentioned that the PP signal is affected by various parameters.

The applicant has found that in addition to these parameters, there is another one. It is the different behaviors of the already written track and unwritten track. With these behaviors, the amplitude and the slope of the PP-signal vary strongly around the transitions between the written and the empty tracks. Then, the servomechanism, which tracks the laser head, is disturbed to a large extent. The robustness of the tracking and the accuracy of the radial-tilt detector, which depend on the PP signal, are reduced. So, some perturbations may occur, which are unpleasant for the user.

The invention proposes an optical medium in which measures are applied so that the variations of the PP signals are reduced to a large extent.

Therefore, such a medium is characterized in that this material presents a slightly positive weak variation of the phase between a written track and an unwritten track and an average reflection coefficient equal to or larger than 0.5.

A main advantage of the invention is that the proposed measures found are well suited for being applicable to the new generation of recording discs called Blue-ray Disc, which use a light having a short wavelength, but also for other generations of optical discs using a laser with shorter or longer wavelength than blue the invention applies.

Another advantage is that the performance of the push-pull amplitude based tilt sensor is improved. Information concerning this tilt sensor can be found in patent document US 6 157 600.

These and other aspects of the invention are apparent from and will be elucidated, by way of non-limitative example, with reference to the embodiment(s) described hereinafter.

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In the drawings:

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Fig. 1 shows an optical medium in accordance with the invention,
 Fig. 2 shows an apparatus for reading and/or writing an optical medium viewed in cross-section,
 Fig. 3 shows the variations of the PP signals,
 Figs. 4 and 5 are diagrams used for choosing the relevant phase difference in accordance with the invention,
 Fig. 6 shows the sign convention for a positive Δ -phase of the written track Δ -ph-WT with respect to the groove orientation .

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In Fig.1 is represented a medium 1 in accordance with the invention. This medium is an optical recording disc. On this disc is shown a track 5 in a helical form . This track is always provided on this kind of disc, even for a blank one. The medium rotates about an axis, which passes through an hole 7, in a direction indicated by an arrow 10. Along this track 5 information can be stored in the form of marks (pits) and spaces (lands). It is important to follow this track with great accuracy. For this purpose a servo is used for driving an optical head. This servo is controlled by a signal, which is called Push Pull (PP) signal. This signal is well known in the field of the optical recording technique. The PP signal must be formed even for an optical disc in which no data are stored.

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Fig.2 shows an apparatus in which a medium 1 realized in accordance with the invention is placed. The medium 1 is shown in cross section. On this medim, a laser light beam 12 is focused by a lens 14. The laser is mounted in a laser head 15 which can be moved in dependence on the control of electronic circuits 20, in directions indicated by the arrow 17. A servo, not shown, controls the laser beam so that the focused beam is always on or in the relevant grooves. The depth of the groove is "e". In Fig.2, a relevant groove has reference 19. The direction of the motion of the beam is perpendicular to the plane of Fig.2. This electronic circuit 20 performs all the processing of reading and/or writing. A display unit 25 can be connected to a terminal 30 so that the content of the medium can be displayed. The medium shown in this Fig.2 is constituted by two layers 40 and 41. The first layer 40 is a protective layer. The second layer 41 is used for the recording of data. Before writing

commences, a virgin medium already has a groove for tracking. Said laser head is guided on this groove by means of PP signals mentioned above.

Fig.3 shows the variations of the amplitude of the PP signal. The amplitude of this signal is AFT for a region of a groove already written and becomes BEF for a region of a groove unwritten. There exists a transition zone Z between these two regions. It has to be noticed that the slope of this PP signal is changed too. The guiding of the head can be disturbed. The invention proposes to choose a material, that reduces the amounts of variations of the PP signal as much as possible.

Fig.4 and Fig. 5 show the way, in which the layers 40 and 41 are determined. Fig.4 provides the variations of the amplitude of PP signal and Fig.5 the variation of the slope of this PP signal. The diagrams shown on these Figures are decomposed in portions P1, P2, P3 and P4:

- P1 is related to a variation comprised between 0.0-15.0%
- P2 is related to a variation comprised between 15.0-30.0%
- P3 is related to a variation comprised between 30.0-45.0%
- P4 is related to a variation comprised between 45.0-60.0%.

The x-coordinates are the Δ -phase of the written track Δ -ph-WT. The y-coordinates are the average reflection AR. For the definition of the sign convention relating to Δ -phase see Fig.6. Here it is seen that a positive phase corresponds to an increased groove depth.

Δ -ph-WT is the difference of phase of a written track with respect to a non-written track. This difference of phase is measured in units of the wavelength of the laser light.

AR is an approximation of the reflection coefficient of a written track normalized by the empty track reflection. For rewritable phase-change medium this approximation is based on the reflection coefficient of the crystalline and amorphous state:

$$AR = (r_A + r_C) / r_C$$

in which r_A , is the reflection coefficient of the anamorphous material and r_C is the reflection coefficient of the crystalline material.

In Figs.4 & 5 the portions indicated by P1 are the most favorable for keeping the variations of the PP signals constant. It can be seen from Fig.4 that with an average groove reflectivity of $AR=0.5$ the optimum phase difference Δ -ph-WT is in the range $0.02 < \Delta$ -ph-WT < 0.06 . When AR is increased to $AR=0.6$ the optimal phase difference Δ -ph-WT is in the region $0 < \Delta$ -ph-WT < 0.04 .

A material, which is convenient for the invention is a phase-change growth-dominant material GeInSbTe, or any phase-change material based on the GeSb-system with additives such as Te, In, Sb, Ag, Cu or anything else works, so both growth and nucleation dominant materials.

5 In fact, the material used is not important. The invention works for all rewritable optical medium and for recordable medium based on dyes, metal alloys or phase change technology.

10 The basic claim is the compensation of the reduction of reflection of the written grooves by adding additional phase to the written marks relative to the surrounding spaces and land (according to Figs.4 and 5). The additional phase can be created by optimizing the stack design by a proper choice of the thickness of all layers and by using a phase-change material with the proper optical constants for both its amorphous and crystalline state. It is possible to find an adequate depth of the groove to help satisfy these requirements.

For summing up:

- 15 - the optical media can be formed by a material constituted of a phase-change growth-dominant material,
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- 20 - the material may be formed by a phase-change nucleation-dominant material,
 - the material may be formed by a recordable material,
 - the material is formed by a recordable dye material,
 - the material is formed by a recordable metal-alloy material,
 - the material is formed by a recordable phase-change material,
 - the- Optical medium, in which layers of material are provided, is formed by a material that presents a positive phase difference between written track and unwritten track between 0.0 wavelengths and 0.08 wavelengths in case the average reflection coefficient is
- 25 between 0.5 and 0.6 or presents a phase difference between written track and unwritten track between -0.01 wavelength and 0.04 wavelength in case the average reflection coefficient is larger than 0.6.

CLAIMS.

1- An optical medium in which a pre-groove track is embedded for generating a tracking signal between layers of material, characterized in that this material presents a light positive weak variation of the phase between written track and unwritten track and an average reflection coefficient equal to the order of magnitude of 0.5 or larger.

2- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a phase-change material.

3- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a phase-change growth-dominant material.

4- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a phase-change nucleation-dominant material.

5- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a recordable material.

6- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a recordable dye material.

7- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a recordable metal-alloy material.

8- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the material is formed by a recordable phase-change material.

9- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1, in which layers of material are provided, characterized in that this material presents a positive phase difference between written track and unwritten track between wavelengths of 0.0 and 0.08 in case the average reflection coefficient is between 0.5 and 0.6.

10- An optical medium as claimed in claim 1 in which layers of material are provided, characterized in that this material presents a phase difference between written track and unwritten track wavelengths of -0.01 and 0.04 in case the average reflection coefficient is larger than 0.6.

11- An apparatus for reading and/or writing such an optical medium, the apparatus comprising an optical head for producing a light beam in the direction of said optical medium and electronic circuits for managing the reading/writing processes, the apparatus being characterized in that the optical medium is as claimed in claim 1 or 2.

12- A method of creating an optical medium as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that layers are placed on each other and the material and the depth of the groove is chosen so that the optical medium presents a slightly positive weak variation of the phase between written track and unwritten track and an average reflection coefficient equal to the order of magnitude of 0.5 or larger.

REWRITABLE OPTICAL MEDIUM, APPARATUS FOR READING AND/OR FOR WRITING IT AND
PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING A REWRITABLE DISC.

ABSTRACT.

5 In this optical medium (1), a pre-groove track (5) which generates a tracking
signal called PP signal, is embedded between layers (40 and 41) of material. This PP signal
varies considerably between written and empty tracks. The reading and/or the writing can
be disturbed to a large extent. An optical medium formed by a material which presents a
slightly positive weak variation of the phase between written track and unwritten track and
10 an average reflection coefficient equal to the order of magnitude of 0.5 or larger avoids this
disturbance.

Figs.4 and 5

PHN L020731 EP-p

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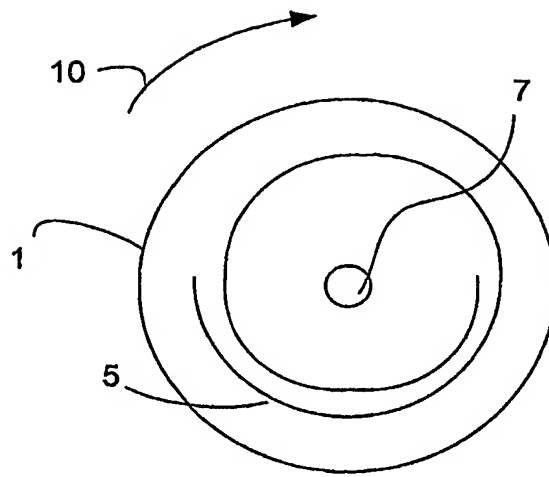


FIG.1

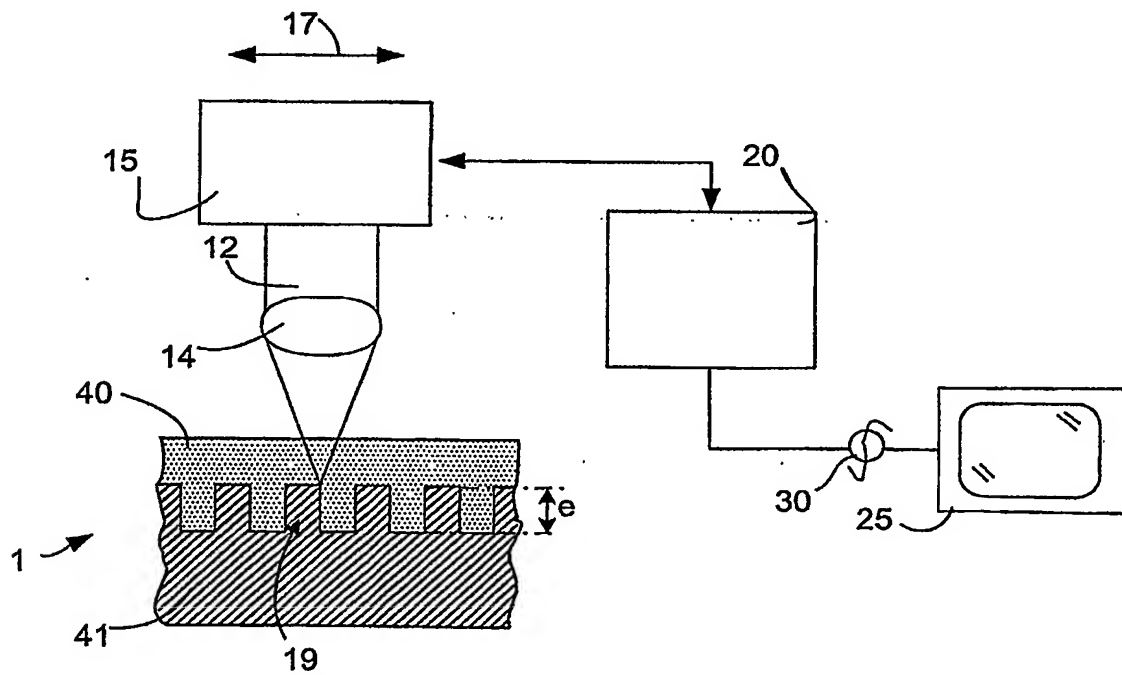


FIG.2

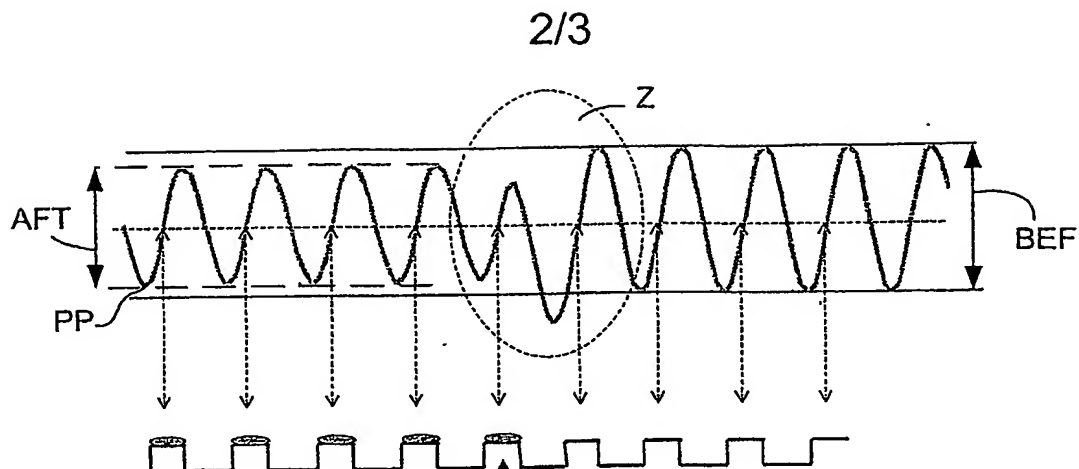


FIG.3

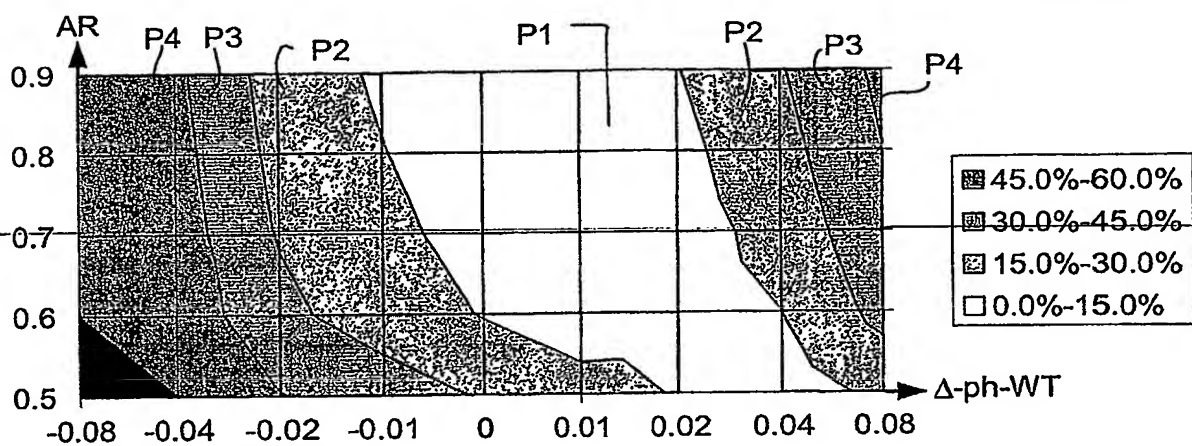


FIG.4

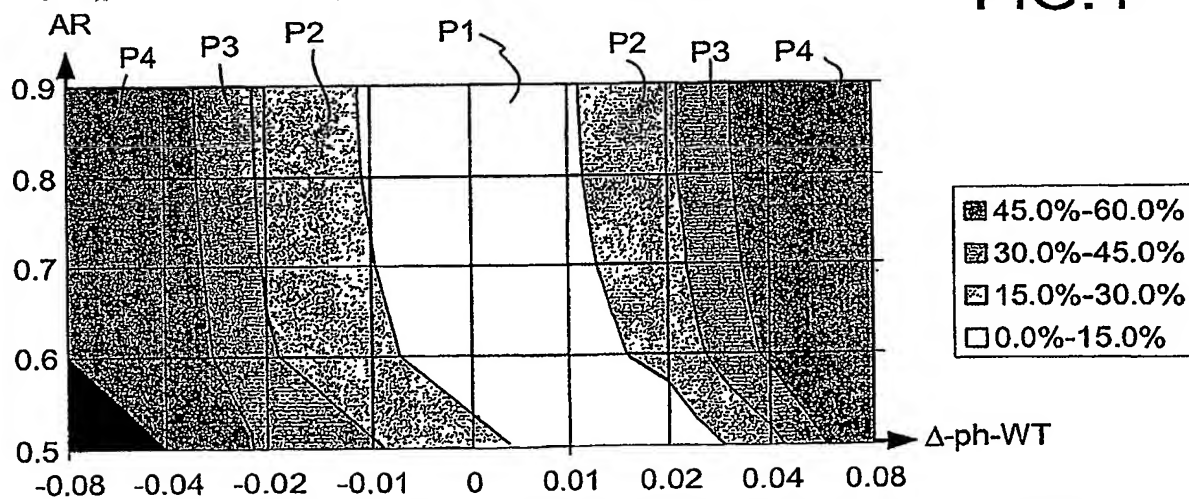


FIG.5

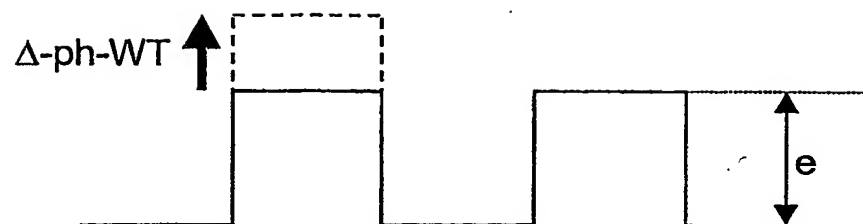


FIG.6

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